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FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:44:49 ON 04 OCT 2004

L1 9 FILE AGRICOLA

L2 54 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L3 63 S AGROBACTERIUM(6A)MICROPROJECTILE?

L4 9 FILE AGRICOLA

L5 54 FILE CAPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L6 63 S AGROBACTERIUM?(6A)MICROPROJECTILE?

zygotic embryos collected 75-90 days after pollination. The expressible coat protein (CP) gene of a Taiwan strain of papaya ringspot virus (PRSV) was constructed in a Ti binary vector pBGCP, which contained the NPT-II gene as a selection marker. The embryogenic tissues were vortexed with 600 mesh carborundum in sterile distilled water for 1 min before treating with the disarmed *A. tumefaciens* containing the pBGCP. Transformed cells were cultured on kanamycin-free medium containing 2,4-D and carbenicillin for 2-3 weeks and then on the kanamycin medium for 3-4 months. The developed somatic embryos were transferred to the medium containing NAA, BA and kanamycin and subsequently regenerated into normal-appearing plants. Presence of the PRSV CP gene in the putative transgenic lines was detected by PCR and the expression of the CP was verified by Western blotting. The transgene was nuclearly inherited as revealed by segregation analysis in the backcrossed R1 progeny. From five independent experiments, the average successful rate of transformation was 15.9% of the zygotic embryos treated (52 transgenic somatic embryo clusters out of 327 zygotic embryos treated), about 10-100 times higher than the available methods previously reported. Thus, wounding highly regenerable differentiating tissues by carborundum vortexing provides a simple and efficient way for papaya transformation mediated by *Agrobacterium*.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 63 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.  
(2004) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:49174 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20401405  
TITLE: Biolistic transformation of tobacco and maize suspension cells using bacterial cells as microprojectiles.  
AUTHOR(S): Rasmussen, J.L.; Kikkert, J.R.; Roy, M.K.; Sanford, J.C.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK725.P54)  
SOURCE: Plant cell reports, 1994. Vol. 13, No. 3/4. p. 212-217  
Publisher: Berlin, W. Ger. : Springer International.  
CODEN: PCRPD8; ISSN: 0721-7714  
NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LANGUAGE: English

AB We have used both *Escherichia coli* cells and *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* cells as **microprojectiles** to deliver DNA into suspension-cultured tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L. line NT1) cells using a helium-powered biolistic device. In addition, *E. coli* cells were used as microprojectiles for the transformation of suspension-cultured maize (*Zea mays* cv. Black Mexican Sweet) cells. Pretreating the bacterial cells with Phenol at a concentration of 1.0%, and combining the bacterial cells with tungsten particles increased the rates of transformation. In *N. tabacum*, we obtained hundreds of transient transformants per bombardment, but were unable to recover any stable transformants. In *Z. mays* we obtained thousands of transient transformants and an average of six stable transformants per bombardment. This difference is discussed.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:34296 AGRICOLA

AUTHOR(S): Pal, Amita; Bhatia, C.R.; Biswas, B.B.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Molecular and Cellular Genetics Unit, Bose  
Institute, Calcutta, 700 054, India  
SOURCE: Applications of Plant In Vitro Technology, Proceedings  
of the International Symposium, Serdang, Malay., Nov.  
16-18, 1993 (1993), 131-9. Editor(s): Shamann, Nor  
Aripin. Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Dep. of  
Biochemistry and Microbiology: Serdang, Malay.  
CODEN: 62MEAQ  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Reporter gene transfer was successful into the de-embryonated cotyledon explant of *Vigna radiata* by non-oncogenic **Agrobacterium tumefaciens** and through **microprojectile** bombardment. Plantlets were regenerated from the transformed tissues selected under kanamycin stress condition. Eight transformed plantlets were obtained from *V. radiata* (mung bean) cv. TAR M2. Fluorimetric assay of the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase (GUS, EC 3.2.1.31) enzyme revealed expression of this foreign gene into different tissues. Transient expression was noted when isolated chimeric DNA containing GUS and NPT II genes was introduced into various other explants, viz., mature embryos, roots and cell suspensions of *V. radiata* by particle bombardment. Southern blot hybridization confirmed stable integration of these reporter genes into the mung bean genome. Polymerase chain reaction anal. of genomic DNA isolated from cotyledon raised plants subsequent to high velocity microprojectiles mediated gene transfer using four different primers showed integration of reporter genes into the genetic material of *V. radiata*. Cotyledon of *V. radiata* is considered as the best recipient system so far identified.

L6 ANSWER 59 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:693940 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:293940  
TITLE: Biolistic transformation of tobacco and maize  
suspension cells using bacterial cells as  
microprojectiles  
AUTHOR(S): Rasmussen, Jeanette L.; Kikkert, Julie R.; Roy, Mihir  
K.; Sanford, John C.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Sci., SUNY, Plattsburgh, NY, 12901, USA  
SOURCE: Plant Cell Reports (1994), 13(3-4), 212-17  
CODEN: PCRPD8; ISSN: 0721-7714  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors have used both *Escherichia coli* cells and **Agrobacterium tumefaciens** cells as **microprojectiles** to deliver DNA into suspension-cultured tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L. line NT1) cells using a helium-powered biolistic device. In addition, *E. coli* cells were used as microprojectiles for the transformation of suspension-cultured maize (*Zea mays* cv. Black Mexican Sweet) cells. Pretreating the bacterial cells with phenol at a concentration of 1.0%, and combining the bacterial cells with tungsten particles increased the rates of transformation. In *N. tabacum*, the authors obtained hundreds of transient transformants per bombardment, but were unable to recover any stable transformants. In *Z. mays* the authors obtained thousands of transient transformants and an average of six stable transformants per bombardment. This difference is discussed.

L6 ANSWER 60 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:564935 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:164935

tungsten microparticles and dried down. The viability of the bacteria adsorbed onto these particles showed that a complete nutrient medium was needed for viability and that gold was a less toxic carrier. The efficiency of transformation of sunflower apical meristem with a plasmid carrying a  $\beta$ -glucuronidase reporter gene was 2.4 and 3.3% in two sep. expts.

L6 ANSWER 62 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:122220 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:122220

TITLE: Microprojectile bombardment of plant tissues increases transformation frequency by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

AUTHOR(S): Bidney, Dennis; Scelonge, Chris; Martich, Joanie; Burrus, Monique; Sims, Lynn; Huffman, Gary

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biotechnol. Res., Pioneer Hi-Bred Int., Inc., Johnston, IA, 50131, USA

SOURCE: Plant Molecular Biology (1992), 18(2), 301-13  
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Bombardment of plant tissues with microprojectiles is an effective method of wounding to promote *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. Tobacco cv. Xanthi leaves and sunflower apical meristems were wounded by **microprojectile** bombardment prior to application of ***Agrobacterium tumefaciens*** strains containing genes within the T-DNA encoding GUS or NPTII. Stable kanamycin-resistant tobacco transformants were obtained using an NPTII construct from particle/plasmid, particle-wounded/*Agrobacterium*-treated or scalpel-wounded/*Agrobacterium*-treated potato leaves. Those leaves bombarded with particles suspended in TE buffer prior to *Agrobacterium* treatment produced at least 100 times more kanamycin-resistant colonies than did leaves treated by the standard particle gun transformation protocol. In addition, large sectors of GUS expression, indicative of meristem cell transformation, were observed in plants recovered from sunflower apical explants only when the meristems were wounded first by particle bombardment prior to *Agrobacterium* treatment. Similar results in two different tissue types suggest that (1) particles may be used as a wounding mechanism to enhance *Agrobacterium* transformation frequencies, and (2) *Agrobacterium* mediation of stable transformation is more efficient than the analogous particle/plasmid protocol.

L6 ANSWER 63 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:492703 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:92703

TITLE: ***Agrobacterium*- and microprojectile**  
-mediated viral DNA delivery into barley  
microspore-derived cultures

AUTHOR(S): Creissen, Gary; Smith, Caroline; Francis, Russell; Reynolds, Helen; Mullineaux, Phil

CORPORATE SOURCE: John Innes Inst., Norwich, NR4 7UH, UK

SOURCE: Plant Cell Reports (1990), 8(11), 680-3  
CODEN: PCRPD8; ISSN: 0721-7714

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Anther cultures of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L. var. Igri) were used as targets for *Agrobacterium*-mediated DNA transfer and direct DNA uptake by particle bombardment. A wheat dwarf virus construct which can replicate to a high copy number in cereal cells provided a sensitive marker for successful DNA delivery. Although DNA delivery was achieved using both

PUBLISHER: Heron Publishing  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The gene coding for green fluorescent protein (GFP) from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria* was successfully used as a vital marker for the transformation of three woody plant species, black spruce (*Picea mariana* (Mill.) BSP), white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.) and poplar (*Populus* spp.). The gfp gene and the gene conferring resistance to kanamycin (nptII) were introduced by **microprojectile** bombardment or **Agrobacterium tumefaciens**-mediated technol. Screening by fluorescence microscopy of the transformed plant material, under the selection of kanamycin, identified five to eight cell lines from each tree species that clearly expressed GFP. Expression of GFP was observed in somatic embryonal cells of the coniferous species and in stem sections of poplar. For all species, GFP transgene expression was stable over multiple subcultures. Stable integration of the gfp gene into plant genomes was confirmed by Southern hybridization or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) anal. We conclude that GFP can be used as a vital marker and reporter protein in transformation expts. with gymnosperms and deciduous trees.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 51 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:409925 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:209781

TITLE: Transfer of HyHel10 scFv gene to plants

AUTHOR(S): Ari, S.; Sahin, S.; Gurel, F.; Gurle, S. D.; Cockburn, B.; Gozukirmizi, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. of Science, Dept. of Biology, University of Istanbul, Istanbul, 34459, Turk.

SOURCE: Progress in Botanical Research, Proceedings of the Balkan Botanical Congress, 1st, Thessaloniki, Sept. 19-22, 1997 (1998), Meeting Date 1997, 461-464.  
Editor(s): Tsekos, Ioannes; Moustakas, Michael.  
Kluwer: Dordrecht, Neth.

CODEN: 67UVAG

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB Production of antibodies and antibody derived mols. such as single chain fragment variable mols. (scFvs) by plant cells offers a variety of new possibilities for basic research in plant biol. as well as large scale production of antibodies for use as therapeutic, diagnostic or affinity reagents and for manipulating agronomic traits. ScFvs incorporate a designed linker peptide to bridge isolated Ig variable domains (VL and VH). Here we transfer an animal gene (HyHel10) which encodes a synthetic scFv against hen egg-white lysozyme to tobacco and barley using **Agrobacterium** and **microprojectile** bombardment.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 52 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:27950 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:77118

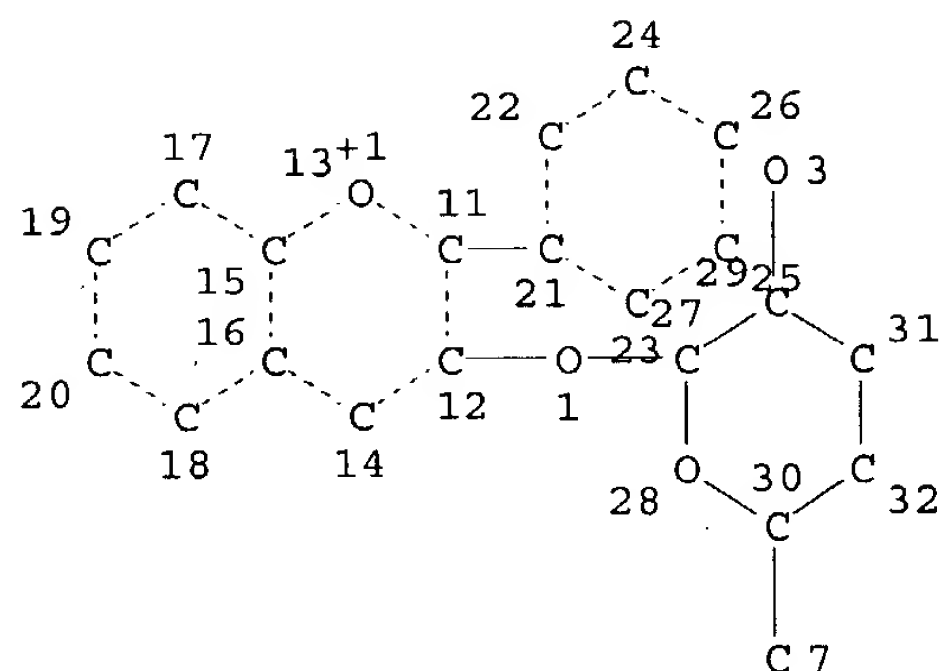
TITLE: sequence and utility in hybrid seed production of corn male tissue-preferred regulatory region with additional applications for expression of proteins involved in male fertility

INVENTOR(S): Albertsen, Marc C.; Fox, Timothy W.; Garnaat, Carl W.;

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## NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CHARGE IS E+1 AT 13

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

## GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 25

## STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L2 ( 1712)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

L3 ( 2896)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2

L4 ( 10056)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTHOCYANIN

L5 ( 2345)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTHOCYANIN AND L3

L6 ( 10056)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 OR L5

L7 ( 137)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND (FRAGRANCE OR SCENT OR SMELL OR PERFUME OR ODOR)

L8 32 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND (FLOWER OR PLANT OR CARNATION)

=&gt; d ti so 1-32 l8

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Use of lipase inhibitors in deodorants and antiperspirants

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Effects of prohexadione-calcium on grape yield components and fruit and wine composition

SO American Journal of Enology and Viticulture (2004), 55(1), 73-83

CODEN: AJEVAC; ISSN: 0002-9254

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Manufacture of deodorized Brassicaceae plant pigments, and formulations of the pigments

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

- L8 ANSWER 4 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Sequence of LIS1 promoter derived from S-linalool synthase of *Clarkia breweri* and uses in expression of transgenes in floral tissues  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2
- L8 ANSWER 5 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Effect of ozone treatment and controlled atmosphere storage on quality and phytochemicals in highbush blueberries  
SO Acta Horticulturae (2003), 600(Vol. 1, Proceedings of the 8th International Controlled Atmosphere Research Conference, 2001, Volume 1), 417-423  
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
- L8 ANSWER 6 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Decomposition and transformation of aroma compounds and **anthocyanins** during black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) juice processing  
SO Journal of Food Science (2002), 67(9), 3447-3455  
CODEN: JFDSA2; ISSN: 0022-1147
- L8 ANSWER 7 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI **Plant**-based non-toxic sunscreen products containing a cyanin  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 3 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO
- L8 ANSWER 8 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Boysenberry - a character description for commerce  
SO Acta Horticulturae (2002), 585(Vol. 1), 247-252  
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
- L8 ANSWER 9 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Symbiotic regenerative compositions containing microorganisms  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW
- L8 ANSWER 10 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Modification of **flower** color and **fragrance** by antisense suppression of the flavanone 3-hydroxylase gene  
SO Molecular Breeding (2002), 9(1), 33-41  
CODEN: MOBRFL; ISSN: 1380-3743
- L8 ANSWER 11 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Genetic engineering of agronomic and ornamental traits in **carnation**  
SO Acta Horticulturae (2001), 560(Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on In Vitro Culture and Horticultural Breeding, 2000), 91-94  
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
- L8 ANSWER 12 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Deodorized colorant from Brassicaceae  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2
- L8 ANSWER 13 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Comparison on quality component between the vegetative propagated **plant** of Wuyi Dahongpao and its maternal **plant**  
SO Chayexue (2001), 21(1), 53-56  
CODEN: CHKEF4; ISSN: 1000-369X



- L8 ANSWER 14 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transgenic **plants** and method for transforming **carnations**  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2
- L8 ANSWER 15 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Application of recombinant DNA to floriculture  
SO Applied Plant Biotechnology (1999), 181-235. Editor(s): Chopra, V. L.; Malik, V. S.; Bhat, S. R. Publisher: Science Publishers, Enfield, N. H.  
CODEN: 68RDAM
- L8 ANSWER 16 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Effects of fertilizer levels on tree growth and fruit quality of 'Hakuho' peaches (*Prunus persica*)  
SO Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science (1999), 68(3), 487-493  
CODEN: EGKZA9; ISSN: 0013-7626
- L8 ANSWER 17 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI **Plant** spacing implications for grafted grapevine. II. Soil water, **plant** water relations, canopy physiology, vegetative and reproductive characteristics, grape composition, wine quality and labor requirements  
SO South African Journal of Enology and Viticulture (1998), 19(2), 35-51  
CODEN: SAJVD5; ISSN: 0253-939X
- L8 ANSWER 18 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Identification and naming of the inception of aroma development in ripening grape berries  
SO Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research (1997), 3(1), 18-20  
CODEN: AJGRFF; ISSN: 1322-7130
- L8 ANSWER 19 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Novel cosmetic or dermatological compositions  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2
- L8 ANSWER 20 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Correlation between the color and the essential oil of Hyacinth **flower**  
SO Rivista Italiana EPPOS (1993), 4(Spec. Num.), 535-6  
CODEN: RIEPD7; ISSN: 0392-0445
- L8 ANSWER 21 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Development of aroma volatiles and color during postharvest ripening of 'Kent' strawberries  
SO Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science (1995), 120(4), 650-5  
CODEN: JOSHB5; ISSN: 0003-1062
- L8 ANSWER 22 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Molecular breeding for color, flavor and **fragrance**  
SO Scientia Horticulturae (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (1993), 55(1-2), 141-60  
CODEN: SHRTAH; ISSN: 0304-4238
- L8 ANSWER 23 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Flavor, aroma, and compositional changes in strawberry juice concentrate stored at 20°C



- SO Journal of Food Science (1989), 54(5), 1255-8  
CODEN: JFDSA; ISSN: 0022-1147
- L8 ANSWER 24 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Endo- $\beta$ -glucosidase that hydrolyses monoterpene glycosides for  
odor and flavor enhancement  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW
- L8 ANSWER 25 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Preparation of sustained-release preparation containing active hydroxyl or  
amino group-containing compounds condensed with maleic  
anhydride-polyalkylene glycol ether copolymers  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW
- L8 ANSWER 26 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics containing glucidic compounds as active  
agents for skin regeneration  
SO Fr. Demande, 19 pp.  
CODEN: FRXXBL
- L8 ANSWER 27 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Radiation preservation of foods of **plant** origin. Part 2.  
Onions and other bulb crops  
SO Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition (1984), 21(2), 95-136  
CODEN: CRFND6; ISSN: 0099-0248
- L8 ANSWER 28 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The quantitative composition of natural and technologically changed aromas  
of **plants**. V. The effect of HTST-heating on the constituents  
of apple juice  
SO Lebensmittel-Wissenschaft und -Technologie (1978), 11(3), 116-21  
CODEN: LBWTAP; ISSN: 0460-1173
- L8 ANSWER 29 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Adsorbents and wines. I. Selection of activated charcoals for treatment of  
wine  
SO Am. J. Enol. Viticult. (1962), 13, 114-25
- L8 ANSWER 30 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The blossom organs of the hydrangea (Hydrangea opuloider Koch), the  
factors inducing a color change from red-pink to blue, and an  
investigation of the blue pigment in the **plant**  
SO Angewandte Botanik (1942), 24, 397-456  
From: Chem. Zentr. 1943, I, 638-9.  
CODEN: ANBTAJ; ISSN: 0066-1759
- L8 ANSWER 31 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Formation of the anthocyanic pigment in the etiolated **plants** of  
buckwheat and wheat  
SO Compt. rend. (1931), 192, 438-40
- L8 ANSWER 32 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The Anthocyan pigments of **plants**. VI  
SO Proc. Roy. Soc. London, (B) (1914), 87, 113-31